



FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, 1905.

THE WORLD is again startled by dispatches from Moscow announcing the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius today. The victim was literally blown to pieces, as were also his horses and carriage. Two men who used the dynamite were arrested. It was hoped that the worst was over in Russia, and that the revolution there had run its course. Advice from that country recently have been of a more pacific nature. Workmen were represented as returning to their respective vocations, and the authorities supposed they had about subdued the turbulence that has been apparent in many places in the Czar's realm during the past month. The terrible event in Moscow today, however, proves conclusively that all the determined foes of autocracy have neither been curbed nor placed in positions where they can do no harm. The unfortunate Grand Duke was an uncle of the present Czar Nicholas. He had for a long time been detested by many of the Czar's subjects, and had been aware of the fact that he passed and repassed people every day who would murder him were they sure they could escape the consequences of such a crime. He had taken all possible precautions to escape assassination, but notwithstanding his safeguards he has fallen a victim to his fate. On March 13, 1881, the then reigning Czar of Russia was blown to pieces by dynamite.

A QUARTER of a century ago an attempt was made to thrust a school book issue on the people of Virginia. Substantially it was this: Should books be furnished children of the public schools by the State, or they be compelled to pay for the same, as at present? The advocates of free books were attempting to ingratiate their party into the affections of the many who would have rejoiced to have received free books as well as free tuition for those dependent upon them. The bottom soon dropped out of the movement. At present no real contentions are confronting the Old Dominion, and the grounds for precipitating an issue between the rival candidates for Governor this year are hard to find. Both gentlemen have tested the labor plank, and pronounced it strong enough to bear their weight, and in the absence of anything else upon which to disturb the peace of the Commonwealth the friends of the candidates are attempting to trouble the waters—generally serene—over which the Board of Education is presiding. Hence we have the "multiples" and "singles." Those who favor the multiple system see no reason why school boards of cities, towns and counties cannot be allowed to select books from several publishing houses; the "singles" maintain that but one series of books should be used in the public schools of the State. This issue is one of the flimsiest ever hatched in Virginia, and is about as logical as an attempt to compel every one to purchase the same variety of food in a public market house would be. The text book committee in Alexandria, in order to subject people to as small an expense as possible, adopted in the main books already in use in our schools. Specimens of books, however, sent the committee from different publishing houses proved to be equally as good as any now in use here. Some, probably, were superior. Now what serious objection can be urged against the action of officials in other parts of Virginia should they and those contributing towards the maintenance of the school system desire readers, geographies, histories, arithmetics, grammars, &c., which appeal to them more than the series now in use? This privilege is now allowed by the State Board of Education. Why it should be denied and why such a matter should ever have been lodged into a gubernatorial contest is hard to understand.

WHILE THE recent polar waves have caused no serious distress in this portion of the country, they have produced conditions in other localities which will long be remembered. As is generally the case, portions of the West have suffered most from the Ice King. A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, a day or two ago said that one dealer in that city had anthracite coal for sale, and his stock was held at such fabulous prices that it was beyond the reach of the masses. It was impossible to transport soft coal, and many people were forced to resort to the western custom of using corn for fuel. The winter of 1904-1905 has been one of unusual rigor, the cold weather having been almost continuous, while the number of snows has exceeded those of former years. There is reason to hope that we have witnessed the more frigid scenes of the present winter, and that while there will, of course, be occasional cold spells up to and probably into April, conditions that are to follow will be much milder than those through which we have recently passed.

A BILL to regulate labor troubles and check precipitated strikes ordered by

unreasonable labor leaders has been prepared by Professor George Watrous, of Yale University, and introduced in the Connecticut Assembly. Mr. Watrous is also the counsel for the New Haven Railroad. The bill provides for a Board of Arbitration to consist of two employees and two directors of the corporation involved, with the Attorney General of the State as the fifth member. This board is to take up any dispute that may arise and report upon it within one week, during which time neither is said to be allowed to take any action. It also provides that no strike shall be effective without three days' notice to the corporation, and that no company can increase the hours of labor or decrease the wages without three days' notice. No workman shall be allowed to quit until the day's work has been finished, and no employer can discharge his help without paying for the entire day. A penalty of \$100 fine or thirty days' imprisonment or both is provided.

IT IS STATED that 75,000 tons of coal are to be shipped from Baltimore and New York to the Philippines in foreign bottoms because of the excessive freight charged by the owners of American vessels. Taking advantage of the laws which favor American vessels, the owners of these vessels, when bids were asked for carrying the coal, put up the rates \$1.50 per ton more than that obtained by those vessels contracted for and now chartered, which was considerably more than the bid of foreign vessel owners. This was so rank that those who sold the coal could not stand the raise so they entered into contract with foreign vessels to deliver the fuel at Cavite.

IMPECCABLE department clerks will be thrown into consternation should a bill introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday to compel them to pay their debts under pain of dismissal be enacted into law. Mr. Dixon is the author of the measure which provides that all government clerks who owe debts and will not pay them, may be forced to do so. The bill should be passed at once and then the law rigidly enforced.

THE movement to organize co-operative stores for the purpose of boycotting the store-made and trust-sold goods has entered New York State with the incorporation of the New York State Co-operative Company, whose capital stock of \$50,000 has been subscribed largely by working men. The promoters plan to extend the stores throughout the State and the country. Their stores will handle every kind of commodity.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., Feb. 17. Officials of the Panama Railroad Co., were quizzed today by the House committee on commerce, in connection with their conduct of the affairs of the railway. Vernon H. Brown, a director maintained that he was ignorant of the definite financial condition of the railroad. For the first time in history the legislative wheels of the government were still for a portion of today to pay tribute to a woman's memory. The occasion was the formal acceptance by Congress from the State of Illinois of a statue of Frances E. Willard, the first national president of the W. C. T. U., and for over a quarter of a century its leading spirit. Eulogies were pronounced in both branches of Congress, in the Senate at three o'clock and in the House of Representatives an hour later. The ladies' galleries in each chamber were occupied by distinguished members of the W. C. T. U. The statue occupies a position next to that of George Washington and is of Carrara marble.

The House committee on military affairs has directed that the resolution introduced by Mr. Lamb, providing for the return to the States of Confederate battleflags captured during the war, be reported with the recommendation that it be adopted. A special meeting of the Senate committee on foreign relations has been called for tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock to begin the consideration of the Santo Domingo treaty. Senator Culom, chairman, believes that the committee will not require a great deal of time for the consideration of the treaty and expects to be able to return to the Senate with a favorable report some time next week. Whether it will be possible to ratify the treaty during the short time remaining of this session, will depend largely upon the number of Senators desiring to discuss it.

The Senate as a court of impeachment met behind closed doors at 11 o'clock this morning in connection of the secret session of yesterday afternoon, ordered to determine whether it should reconsider its action in excluding the voluntary testimony of Judge Swayne given before a sub-committee of the House of Representatives at the time the charges against him were being investigated. The debate is over the interpretation of a law extending certain immunities to those who testify before committees of House or Senate.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate today are the following postmasters: James W. Hughes, Huntington, W. Va.; Fenton W. Gibson, appointed Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans. The Senate is preparing another slap at the President this time in connection with his management of the Panama canal enterprise. When the construction of this work was put under the direct control of the President who was to act through a commission, it was of course with the expectation that, if the interest of the public were not being properly guarded, or if scandals threatened, the President would take the necessary steps. Since Secretary of War Taft's visit to Panama and his personal investigation of the conditions obtaining the President has indorsed a bill which was introduced in the House by Representative Mann and passed by that body yesterday. It provided among other things for the abolition of the present Isthmian Canal Commission. In the Senate interests have been at work to prevent the passage of any legislation that would disturb the commis-

sion. Relatives and friends in the Senate of members of the commission have combined to serve notice that no bill can pass that body which will provide for either the abolition or the reduction of the commission. Accordingly the bill reported yesterday from the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals, while following closely the lines of the bill approved by the President and passed the House, makes no attempt to disturb the commission, and its colleagues. If the bill passes in this shape it will result in a pretty fight in conference in which whatever weight of influence the President can exert upon legislation will be in favor of the plan deemed essential by Secretary Taft in order to ensure the prosecution of the canal work without the delays and scandals which disgraced the French regime.

Before the Cabinet meeting today Speaker Cannon, Senator Allison and Representative Tamm and Wadsworth had a conference with the President about the naval appropriation bill. It is understood that the President sent for these gentlemen and informed them at the conference that he wished to have at least two lastships provided for. It is also understood that his callers expressed the belief that under the circumstances they would not be able to carry out his wishes. President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hay and Postmaster General Wadsworth today signed a parcel post treaty with Great Britain and from this date packages up to 4 pounds, 6 ounces in weight may be sent to any point in the United Kingdom at the rate of 12 cents a pound. Heretofore the charge has been 15 cents for the first pound and 10 cents for each additional pound. Lord Edward George Villiers Stanley, postmaster general of Great Britain, had already signed the treaty on the part of his country and forwarded it to Washington.

News of the Day.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain addressed the House of Commons yesterday, declaring he is not in favor of abandoning free trade.

Jay Cooke, the noted financier and the foremost figure in supplying the federal government with the means to prosecute the civil war, died at Ogontz, Pa., yesterday, in his eighty-fourth year.

The residence of Walter Beaupre Townley, the British charge d'affaires at Constantinople, was burned yesterday, and Lady Susan Townley, sister of the Earl of Albemarle, had a narrow escape. In a letter to Senators Simmons and Overman Gov. Glenn, of North Carolina, after stating that reports are in circulation to the effect that South Dakota contemplates purchasing more North Carolina repudiated bonds, asks that action be taken in Congress to denounce this act of a sister State.

After five hours' deliberation the Criminal Court jury in the case of Dr. Edward W. Dawson, the Forest Park dentist, charged with felonious assault on a 14-year-old girl, an inmate of the Kelo Home for Orphan Girls, at Forest Park, failed to reach an agreement in Baltimore yesterday and were discharged.

The directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York yesterday re-elected James W. Alexander president and James H. Hyde vice-president and agreed to give the policyholders a voice in the election of directors. All of the old officers were re-elected. It was said the meeting was stormy at times.

Under the spur of the Gates bill campaign Mr. Wheat shot up in Chicago yesterday to the highest point it has reached since the Leiter deal, when the top mark was \$1.35, and the late Philip P. Armour spoiled things by delivering boatloads of grain. The high price yesterday was \$1.21, an advance of 15 cents over Wednesday's sensational record.

The Pittsburg Leader prints a story in effect that there is now in the course of completion a scheme to make well-defined opposition to the United States Steel Corporation; that many of the old dismantled mills of the country, passed up by the strong corporation at the time it was formed, have been taken in and a \$10,000,000 combine formed to manufacture steel and iron.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt's reception to the army and navy took place at the White House last night between the hours of 9 and 10:30 o'clock. It was the last of the formal social evening levees given each year by the President. It was also the most successful, and the most brilliant of all the receptions of the season of 1905.

School Books Campaign Issue. It is stated by those in a position to know that the question of school books will play a very prominent part in the contest for not only the office of superintendent of public instruction, but for the high positions of United States senator and governor of Virginia as well.

The State school board some time ago, in arranging for the adoption of new books for the public schools, provided the multiple list, that is, indorsed a number of books, any of which the local boards were empowered to select. This, it is claimed, has resulted in a state of confusion in efforts on the part of the big book companies to control the local boards, and is an increase of cost to the patrons of the schools. All this, it is asserted, would have been avoided had the single list been adopted.

It is said that Gov. Montague was the only member of the board who favored this single list, and that it was his desire to have a plan adopted whereby the school patrons of both city and country would be able to secure good books for their children at the lowest cost. Of the three candidates for the office of superintendent of public instruction, only one so far has made his views known on this question. Mr. J. D. Eggleston, jr., superintendent of schools of Prince Edward county, takes the same position as does the governor. He believes a plan should and could be adopted under which the cost of books could be considerably reduced. He is in favor of the single book system, adjusted to meet different conditions. He especially favors the single list in the country.

The views of the other candidates have not yet been expressed, but the issue will be a live one in the campaign. There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Virginia News.

Alfred J. Gary, long chief clerk of the city water department, died in Richmond yesterday aged 57 years.

Investigation proves that thousands of bushels of oysters have been winter-killed in the Rappahannock by the intense cold weather.

Both houses of Congress have passed the bill appropriating \$2,560 for civil war damages to the Southern Methodist Church, of Winchester.

Philip McIntyre, aged 67 years, yesterday pleaded guilty to passing a forged draft on a Norfolk bank and was sentenced to a year in prison.

Marriage licenses were issued in Washington yesterday to Harrison Posey and Cecelia Reed, of Fairfax, and to Edmund Brooks and Annie Brent, both of Loudoun county.

Winfield Liggett, one of the most prominent lawyers in that part of the State, died at Harrisonburg yesterday after an illness of two weeks, from pneumonia. He was in his fifty-second year.

Mr. Gilbert M. Williamson, a prominent man of Newmarket, and ex-sheriff of Shenandoah county, died at his home Wednesday night, aged 57 years, after a long illness of Bright's disease. He was a Confederate soldier.

The annual report of President Bowdoin, of the State board of fisheries, submitted to the board, in session at Norfolk, shows the following: It cost the State \$20,386.77 to maintain the cyster navy, consisting of three steamers and a schooner, for the year, including all expenses. The net revenue of the State from the products of the sea, collected in licenses and fines, amounted to \$48,668.71.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS.

H. H. Asquith's amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne was defeated in the British House of Commons last night by a vote of 311 to 248.

This amendment declared "that the various aspects of the fiscal question have been fully discussed in the country for nearly two years, and that the time has come for submitting the question to the people without further delay." The majority of sixty-three by which the amendment was rejected is regarded as giving the government the first move in the political game and as finally disposing of any present prospect of dissolution of parliament.

The real event of the night's debate was the brilliant speech delivered by Lord Hugh Cecil, which is admitted by both friends and opponents to have been his finest oratorical effort and one of the best speeches delivered in the House of Commons since the Gladstone-Salisbury period, and as placing Lord Hugh Cecil in the forefront of possible leaders of the conservative party.

Lord Hugh Cecil is the leader of the conservative free traders, and the liberals had placed their hopes in him to turn out the government. He disillusioned them by contending that the free trade cause would gain by keeping the present government in office still longer, and, while he mercilessly pulled to pieces his cousin Balfour's ambiguous attitude on fiscal questions, he declined to vote for the Asquith amendment. The majority of conservative free traders will follow Lord Hugh Cecil's lead, and, apart from the possibility of some unexpected snap division, the government's position is considered safe.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Aside from the two hours spent in routine business, the Senate yesterday gave its entire attention to the Swayne impeachment trial. Two hours and a half of the time given to that case was spent behind closed doors considering the admissibility of a statement made by Judge Swayne before a committee of the House of Representatives. The point was argued at length by a number of the lawyers of the Senate, but no decision was reached. The Senate also considered, but did not conclude, the District appropriation bill.

The naval appropriation bill yesterday further occupied the attention of the House for a major portion of the session, but the debate was without particular incident and no material amendment was adopted. Its consideration had not been concluded when adjournment was taken.

May Boycott Inaugural Ball.

It is certain disgruntled women belonging to official circles can have their way the inaugural ball, planned as the crowning triumph of the Roosevelt inauguration pageant, will not be the brilliant success its projectors fondly hope. A disposition is manifest among these women and their friends to boycott the ball, and more than 20 wives of Senators have announced already that they will not attend. Various excuses are given for non-attendance, but privately some of these ladies have declared that after being ignored and slighted by Mrs. Roosevelt all winter, they decline to be dragged at the Roosevelt chariot wheels in the triumphal pageant. The majority of the Senatorial women complain of the "class line" drawn at the official levees. Certain women receive cards to enter by the easy method provided for the diplomats, while others are compelled year after year to stand in line with the great mass of unofficial guests. That they and their husbands are never asked to the state dinners or even to the unofficial banquets given at the White House, forms the grievance of another set. The result is that these women find nothing to tempt them to the inaugural ball, where all the brilliancy will redound of the glory of the President and his wife. Another remarkable thing is that many of the Cabinet women do not intend to attend the function; but, of course, their action has no connection with the protest embodied in the attitude of the Senatorial women. Mrs. Hay and her daughters, Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., have announced that they will not be present. The defection of so many conspicuous figures in the social and official world will certainly lessen the brilliancy of the pageant.

Another Case of Rheumatism Cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett, of Grishy, Va., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it. For sale by Gibson & Timberman and W. F. Creighton & Co.

Bomb-throwing in Moscow.

Grand Duke Sergius and His Carriage and Horses Blown to Pieces—Arrest of Assassins.

London, Feb. 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports an explosion at the Kremlin, the site of the Royal Palace at Moscow. The same correspondent also wires that wild reports are in circulation that Grand Duke Sergius has been assassinated.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—It is officially confirmed that an explosion has occurred at the Kremlin, the citadel of Moscow. No confirmation is obtainable to the report current this afternoon that Grand Duke Sergius had been assassinated.

London, Feb. 17.—The Reuter Telegram Company has a dispatch confirming the reported assassination of Grand Duke Sergius. The dispatch states that a bomb was thrown by two men, who were in cabs. Both men were arrested. Both were wounded. Several students have also been arrested.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—A dispatch received here from Moscow states that Grand Duke Sergius has been killed at the Kremlin by a bomb thrown under his carriage. The Grand Duke Sergius, who is an uncle of the Czar Nicholas, has won for himself the most heartfelt hatred of any man in the clique of hated men at the Czar's Court. His opposition to all movements for reform, his manifest detestation of the student body, and his fiery temper have aroused against him the most intense antipathy by all classes. This feeling is manifest in court circles, as well as among the revolutionary clans. For a long time the Grand Duke has been guarding himself against violence. After "Bloody Sunday," the day on which the workmen were shot down in the streets of St. Petersburg, the Grand Duke's apprehension for his own safety became more acute, and he took himself to Moscow, where he sought refuge in one of the palaces situated in the Kremlin, the high citadel of Moscow.

Here surrounded by walls and gates, that could stand almost any onslaught the grand duke has felt, temporarily at least, safe from the assassin's knife or bomb. That his fears were not groundless is shown by the fact that on several occasions news has leaked out from revolutionary quarters that Sergius had been condemned to die. Moscow, Feb. 17.—The Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated at three o'clock this afternoon by a bomb which was thrown under his carriage. The Grand Duke, together with his horses and carriage, was blown to pieces. The Grand Duke was driving from the historical museum in the direction of the Kremlin palace and was close to the law courts when the bomb was exploded.

Sergius' severity and cruelty was most noted during his occupancy of the post of Governor General of Moscow. Here time and again he dispersed gatherings of young men in the streets by sending sorties of Cossacks out against them. These emissaries of the Grand Duke rode into the ranks of the young men, rode them down, sabred them and lashed them over their heads and shoulders with knouts. His cruelty became so pronounced that authorities in the capital were forced to take cognizance of it, and Sergius was forced to resign as Governor General. Grand Duke Sergius power with the Czar has been of the strongest kind. He is said to have influenced the mind of Nicholas to countenance the affairs which led up to the war with Japan, and to have kept the mind of the Czar inflamed against many of the officers in the army who were distasteful to Sergius himself. The Grand Duke was born in 1857. He was married in 1884 to Princess Elizabeth, of Hesse Darmstadt, but has no children.

Sergius, like the remainder of the Romanoffs, was a man of big frame, and had all the characteristics of a bully. The power was his, and he exercised it in the most objectionable manner possible. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Moscow, Feb. 17.—The Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of Czar Nicholas, and next to the Grand Duke Vladimir, was killed by a bomb at the very gates of the Kremlin, the immense citadel which commands the city and which has often proved a place of refuge for Russian royalty in times of peril. Sergius was instantly killed. His body is badly mutilated. The murder threw the city into a state of great excitement and troops were ordered under arms to suppress possible disorder. The Grand Duke Sergius came to Moscow from St. Petersburg after the recent "Bloody Sunday" in the capital. There were reports that the anger of the people was directed largely against him and to escape danger he fled to the Kremlin. For a time he kept secluded. Then the strike turbulence subsided and Sergius, thinking all was safe, again, ventured outside the walls of the citadel. But his enemies, the nihilists, were on the alert, and his fancied security came to a sudden end.

Today Sergius left the Kremlin in a carriage and drove to the Museum of History. It was making for three o'clock when the Grand Duke started on his return. As Sergius' carriage passed the law courts a cab which had been standing there for some time and which contained two men, drove in behind the Grand Duke's carriage. For the time the cab followed remaining a short distance behind. When near the Nicholas gate of the Kremlin, the driver, with a signal, whipped up his horses. In a few seconds the cab and the carriage of the Grand Duke were at close quarters. Then one of the men in the cab drew back his arm and hurled a bomb directly under Sergius' carriage, blowing the vehicle and horses to pieces, and killing and horribly mutilating the Grand Duke. The bomb was thrown at such close quarters that not only was Sergius killed, but his assailants were wounded, one seriously. The identity of the assassins is not yet known. The police hurried them off for surgical attendance and refuse all information. The wildest stories are current regarding the affair and the excitement is intense. Few sympathize with the victim, as he was detested to the utmost by the great mass of people. The Kremlin, near which the assassination occurred, is a district enclosed by walls. Five gates give access. The district is the oldest part of Moscow and within the walls are the palace, senate building, arsenal, treasury barracks, and several churches. The Nicholas gate is the northeast entrance.

Fewer Gallons; Wear Longer. Fewer gallons; takes less of Duroc Lead and Zinc than mixed paints. Wears longer twice as long as lead and oil.

Fire in Hotel.

New York, Feb. 17.—Abandoned to her fate in a panic when fire and smoke swept through the Hotel Winton, at Park avenue and 110th street, early today, a woman supposed to be Miss Lydia Thiemel of Philadelphia, was burned to death. A number of thrilling rescues marked the fire. Cut off from the stairway exits, the patrons of the hotel climbed to the fire escapes, where they were rescued by firemen with scolding ladders. A man and a woman crept from a window to the roof of a stable adjoining the hotel on the Park avenue side. Billows of smoke enveloped them and almost suffocated they crawled to the roof determined to hurl themselves to the street. When about to spring, a ladder was lifted and they were carried down to safety. In all six women guests were rescued by firemen who used scolding ladders. When the fire was finally stamped out a fireman stumbled over the body of a woman in the hall of the fourth floor. In a bag found in the room she occupied the police discovered a letter addressed to Lydia Thiemel. The damage is estimated at \$5,000. Later Miss Thiemel was traced to a neighboring house, where she had sought shelter, having fled from the burning structure covered only with her night clothing. Mystery now surrounds the identity of the woman who was burned to death, and whose body was thought to be that of Miss Thiemel.

The Balfour Government.

London, Feb. 17.—It is generally believed in London political circles that the Balfour government will now be able to complete the present session of parliament without dissolution. It is not expected, however, that they will stand for a full year. An election is likely in the summer. Premier Balfour is succeeding in holding the Chamberlainites who are leading the fight for an early dissolution and a general election in check. How long he will be able to do so is a matter of conjecture. The Ulster unionists, who have been making their fight against Under-Secretary McDonnell, are only partially satisfied by Secretary for Ireland Wyndham's attitude against McDonnell's objectionable attitude toward the Irish question. They threaten that unless McDonnell is removed or resigns, they will not support the government when John Redmond moves his home rule resolution.

Assault and Robbery.

Burlington, N. J., Feb. 16.—Outrage similar to that on Mrs. Biddle last year was attempted on the wife of B. Frank Birkitt, living in the lodge of the Masonic Home near this city, this morning. About nine o'clock a negro knocked at the door and asked for Mr. Birkitt. He was told that he was at the barn. The negro then attempted to push his way into the house, but Mrs. Birkitt resisted and was hit on the back of the head with a black jack, lacerating the scalp and knocking her insensible. The negro then tied her to a sofa. He put a rope around her arms and body and then robbed the house. When the negro came back to the room where Mrs. Birkitt lay, he attempted to ravish her, but she had succeeded in getting her hands free and fought him for a while, but a blow on the head knocked her unconscious. The negro then fled with his booty. Mr. Birkitt returned home soon after the negro had left and releasing Mrs. Birkitt he rode to Burlington for assistance. A posse is now being organized to hunt for the robber.

The War in the East.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—A message from the front states that a large force of Japanese surrounded a Russian detachment. The Russians sustained heavy casualties and lost one gun. General Kuropatkin reported today that the Japanese had been repulsed in an attack on the Russian right flank. The Russians burned two hamlets occupied by the Japanese. Tokio, Feb. 17.—Marshal Oyama reports today that the advance of the Russian cavalry to the southward has been checked and that the enemy is retreating.

The Nan Patterson Trial.

New York, Feb. 11.—Levy and Unger, counsel for Nan Patterson, were notified this morning by the District Attorney's office that the second trial of the former chorus girl, who is charged with the murder of Cesar Young, a book maker, would be moved the first Monday in March before Judge Knedick in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

Murderer Hanged.

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—William Henry Jones, colored, was hanged here this morning at 10:25 o'clock for the murder of James Emory Cunningham, a watchman in the employ of Frey & Son, wholesale grocers, this city, on January 8, 1905. The carrying out of the death penalty was the quickest in the history of the State.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 17.—At the opening of the stock market today there was none of the weakness in evidence which was developed late yesterday. Some little irregularity took place after the initial dealings, which were generally at higher prices, but the market was held by a strong tone throughout. The local tracings were rather neglected and heavy. Governor Hoch of Kansas today signed the bill providing for a state oil refinery.

Peculiar Disappearance.

J. D. Runyan, of Butteville, O., laid the peculiar disappearance of his painful symptoms, of indigestion and biliousness, to Dr. King's New Life Pills. He says: "They are a perfect remedy for dizziness, sour stomach, headache, constipation, etc." Guaranteed at E. S. Leadbeater & Sons' drug store, price 25c.

Deserved Popularity.

To cure Constipation and Liver troubles by gently moving the bowels and acting as a tonic to the liver, take Little Early Risers. These Famous Little Pills are mild, pleasant, harmless, but effective and sure. Their universal use for many years is a strong guarantee of their popularity and usefulness. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

Departed this life on Wednesday, February 15, at 5:30 p. m., at his home, 138 Prince Street, WALKER GILMER WEADON, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral from the residence Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend. [Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.]

Santo Domingo.

As stated in the Gazette of that day the message from the President transmitting to the Senate a protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Dominican government, providing for the collection and disbursement by the United States of the customs revenues of the Dominican republic, was yesterday ordered made public, together with the protocol, a letter from John B. Moore, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, which gives a statement regarding the award under the former protocol and the award of the commission which settled the claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company.

The message of the President is a full discussion of the whole subject, with the Monroe doctrine in the foreground. He held that if we are to maintain the Monroe doctrine and keep foreign governments out of the Western Hemisphere, we must collect their debts for them. If we are not to do this, then we must either drop the Monroe doctrine or fight for it under great disadvantages. The protocol proposes:

That the United States attempt the adjustment of all the debts of Santo Domingo, foreign and domestic.

That it consider all the claims against Santo Domingo, determine their validity and decide the amount.

To take charge of all the custom houses and collect the tariff revenues, 45 per cent. to be used for the domestic expenses of the Dominican Government and 55 per cent. to be applied to the payment of the Republic's debts.

No change in the tariff or port duties can be made except in agreement with the President of the United States until the debts are paid.

The United States is to grant if a Dominican Government assistance to "restore the credit, preserve the order, increase the efficiency of the civil administration and advance the material progress and welfare of the Dominican Republic."

Attempted Suicide.

Excitement was created in the crowded Reading terminal depot in Philadelphia, yesterday when a young woman drew a revolver from beneath her cloak and fired a bullet at her heart. The shot struck a corselet and glanced off. To the police the young woman gave her name as Laura Young, and insisted that the shooting was an accident. Her sister, however, says she is Mrs. Nance Pollard, of a Virginia family, and that before leaving home in the morning she had wished she was dead. Mrs. Pollard has lived in Philadelphia for several years. She married in secret, and secured a divorce. She has been living with her sister, Mrs. Robert Reed. Miss Nellie Ball, a suburbanite, was sitting next to Mrs. Pollard. She told the police that the woman was apparently waiting for some one. "Then," she continued, "I saw her take a revolver from her wrist bag and put the muzzle under her waist. But she did not fire. Then she walked away quickly, returned again, drew the pistol and fired." When the physician who was called arrived he saw the woman was not hurt. Mrs. Reed, the sister, said last night that Mrs. Pollard had been despondent lately. "We both came from Virginia five years ago when my father lost his money. Recently we found that my sister had married and been divorced. I think she has since had trouble with another man." Mrs. Reed would not say what part of Virginia they came from.

Suit for Divorce.

Mrs. Dorothy Henry Henderson, the noted equestrienne, who has won fame at all the big horse shows of Virginia and of other States, has instituted proceedings for divorce against her husband, George G. Henderson, a well-known devotee of the turf, who disappeared from their home in Clarke county several months ago, and of whom all trace has been lost. An order has been issued from the clerk of the Circuit Court of Clarke county to Attorneys William M. Atkinson, of Winchester, and A. Moore, jr., of Berryville, on behalf of Mrs. Henderson. In the language of the court order the object of the suit is to obtain for the plaintiff a decree of divorce—a mensa et thoro on the grounds of desertion; to obtain for her substantial alimony, and to enjoin the Shenandoah Valley National Bank of Winchester from delivering to the defendant any moneys or property in the bank's possession. The couple were married in September, 1904, at Millwood, Clarke county, and the plaintiff alleges that her husband subsequently left for parts unknown, and that it is not his intention to return. The plaintiff is the daughter of the late Maj. Henry, of Clarke county, and belongs to one of the oldest families in Virginia. She met Henderson at a house party in Winchester. After a short engagement, the couple were married at Millwood.

Big Suit.

An important civil suit came up yesterday in the Circuit Court, of Newport News, before Judge J. W. G. Blackstone. The case is that of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company against Andrew J. Jones, and the amount involved is nearly \$800,000. In 1894 A. J. Jones leased a large tract of oyster lands located just above the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company from the government. In 1898, when stocks were built for the battleship Missouri, the shipyard company occupied a portion of Jones's oyster grounds, upon which the lessee had planted oysters four years before. Soon afterward the suit was entered, Jones bringing an unlawful entry and detainer action to secure possession of his property. The shipyard secured an injunction restraining the plaintiff from prosecuting the common law action and throwing the case into equity. Depositions have been taken from time to time and numerous surveys have been made. Jones claims that the yard occupied over 15 acres of